

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Fourteenth Day.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9, 1887.

House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. S. G. Wilder, in the chair. Minutes read and adopted.

Minister Brown, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, answered the question of the Hon. C. Brown, relative to payments by the present Cabinet on Cabinet resolutions. The payments were: Running expenses of steam tugs, \$5,289 48; expenses of election, \$3,382 64; Makiki claims, \$12,200. Total, \$20,872 12.

Accepted and laid on the table. Minister Ashford gave a verbal report of the matter referred to him last evening, on the recommendation of the Committee on the Bonds, that the required Act had been prepared, and would be before the House, printed, Monday morning.

Minister Thurston announced the answers to Noble Townsend's questions of yesterday, relating to Government lands and rents, ready, but the document, he said, was lengthy, and he would take the mind of the House whether he should read it or lay it on the table.

On motion, the report was laid on the table for the use of members. Minister Ashford asked an extension of time, on behalf of the two Committees on District Justices and Police bills. Granted.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

House went into Committee of the Whole, Noble Dole in the chair. Consideration of Supplementary Appropriation bill.

Incidentals Foreign Office, \$400. Minister Brown explained that on taking office he found the appropriation for the above purpose all but exhausted.

The item passed as in the bill. Incidentals, civil and criminal expenses, \$3,000.

The Attorney-General stated that on entering into office he had found the appropriation for the purpose named used up all but about \$700. The balance was now down to \$17.

Item passed as in the bill. Salary of the President of the Board of Health, \$2,000.

Rep. Daniels moved the item be struck out.

Noble Smith asked for explanation, whether the \$2,000 is for the quarter or half year ended March 31, 1888.

Minister Thurston said the idea was that, if the bill passed, it was for a half year, the salary dating from October 1st, when the President took office.

Noble Wright asked if it was to be considered one of the duties of the President to go about the Islands, looking after matters in the interest of public health.

Minister Thurston—It is.

The Minister further stated that sundry economies had been inaugurated in the office of the Board of Health, calculated to reduce expenses by \$4,700 a year, which was the President's salary and \$700 over.

Noble Castle asked if the President would continue in his private practice as a physician.

Minister Thurston said the idea was to give the President a salary that would pay him for all his time, but no specific terms had been settled with regard to that matter.

Rep. Kinney moved an amendment to the item, "provided that the incumbent engage in no other occupation for pay."

Rep. Kamao moved the item be \$1,000, the salary to commence January 1, 1888.

Rep. Paris said he had spoken in favor of a salaried President of the Board of Health, but his impression at the time was that the incumbent should give his time exclusively to the service. If, however, the President was to be engaged in private practice he would vote against the item.

Noble Smith said no other officer of Government is prohibited from engaging in other business except the Auditor-General, and this was done for special reasons. The President of the Board of Health should not be singled out from other Government officers unless there were great reasons for it. He thought this was an unnecessary restriction.

Rep. Kaulane supported the item as in the bill. He was not in favor of tying a man up.

Rep. Kauli wanted to know if the Ministers or members of the House thought that by appointing a salaried President of the Board of Health, they were going to stop leprosy. He would answer for them, it will not. Doctors had been here investigating, experimenting and studying the disease and treating the patients, but not a single instance of anyone having been cured of the disease had been reported yet. If the House wanted to get rid of \$4,000, it would be a shorter way to appoint a committee of five to carry the money outside the reef and throw it into the sea.

Rep. Kinney would have expressed want of confidence in the Ministry if something had not been proposed to grapple with the leprosy question. What has been done was to appoint an officer to attend to it at a salary of \$4,000 a year, but the door had been left open to him, if a physician, to attend at the same time to his private practice. Does this mean that looking after the public health in the present condition of affairs, is not going to give a man enough work? There is a large enough field in this business to occupy any one man's time. And if we find that a competent person cannot be had for \$4,000 to attend exclusively to it, let us vote more salary—get a first-class man at any cost. This Assembly would not voice the sentiments of the community if it did not see to it that the President of the Board of Health engaged in no other business. He believed that Col. Spalding was right in saying that the people would be willing to pay a special tax, if need be, to have this business properly attended to. The mental agony that this community had gone through during the last six years was such that they were not going to stand another six years of it. They want to know if this is going to be a country to live in or to get out of. He would say to the President of the Board of Health, to give all his time to this matter, to look neither to

the right hand nor to the left, and if he had brains enough to carry the country through, the country had money enough to pay him well for it.

Noble Young supported Rep. Kinney's amendment. There seemed to be a misapprehension in the minds of native members of the House that a salaried President of the Board of Health is expected to cure leprosy. That is not the idea at all. There are two things, as he understood the situation, to be attended to; first, prevention, and second, comfort. It is expected (1) that a paid officer would do much to prevent the spread of disease, and (2) that he would do his utmost for the comfort of unfortunate victims of it. He would endorse Rep. Kinney's view; if \$4,000 is not enough, vote more.

Minister Ashford said he did not yield the palm to any member of the House in his dread of leprosy and his earnest desire to have it stamped out. It did not appear, however, that the proposed restriction is going to make the President of the Board of Health more attentive to his public duties or more efficient in discharging them. All Government officers were engaged in business, outside of their offices, that is, where they had any to attend to, but no one had ever found any fault with them on that account, the only exception being the Auditor-General. If the officer acting as President of the Board of Health shirks duty, it will be the duty of the Cabinet to keep him up to the mark; and if he fails in his duties, it will be the duty of the Ministers to dismiss him. He believed there was nearly enough work for the incumbent to attend to, but at the same time, he thought it was unwise to restrict him in terms from private practice. If the President neglects his duties or shows any signs of neglecting them, he would feel his (the speaker's) spur, if he was in the Cabinet.

Rep. Kinney—Are you going to have him attend the Lunalilo Home?

The Minister answered that he did not think a physician attending to the duties of President of the Board of Health could attend to the Lunalilo Home in a manner that would be satisfactory to the Trustees of that institution. The matter of exclusive attention to the service of the public health, the Minister thought, could safely be left with the incumbent, the Board of Health and the Cabinet. He believed they would act faithfully in the matter.

The motion to strike the item out was put and lost.

Rep. Kinney's amendment was put and carried—19 to 18.

The item was adopted, as amended. The Committee rose and the House resumed.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported the amendments adopted by the committee; also the recommendation of the committee that the bill, as amended, pass to engrossment. Adopted.

EXPENSES OF SESSION.

Third reading of the bill making a special appropriation of \$10,000 for expenses of the extraordinary session of 1887. Passed.

The House adjourned to 9 o'clock, Monday morning.

Supreme Court—At Chambers.

TUESDAY, November 15th.

BEFORE PRESTON, JUDGE.

In re bankruptcy of Wallace Jackson. Petition of bankrupt for discharge from his debts. Ordered that hearing stand over on account of non-appearance of bankrupt. Cecil Brown for petitioner.

A similar petition to above by Jas. W. Kahaleana, of Waimea, Kauai, was continued in the hearing two weeks, until the 29th inst., on account of the illness of the petitioner. C. Crighton for petitioner.

In re estate of Ah Chai, deceased. Petition of Aswan, brother of deceased, for letters of administration. Ordered that letters be issued to petitioner to act under \$500 bond, that he file inventory, give notice to creditors, etc. W. C. Achi and petitioner appeared.

In re estate of Chas. Larish, deceased, of Kaneohe, Oahu. Petition of G. D. Freeth, administrator, for allowance of accounts, discharge, and final order of distribution. Heard and accounts referred to Henry Smith as master of the Court for report thereon. Administrator in person.

Kephi et al. vs. W. R. Castle. Bill to hold defendant as a trustee to account for \$5,800, etc. Defendant's plea in bar. Continued until Monday next at 12 m. M. Thompson for plaintiffs, defendant for self.

In re guardianship of D. P. R. Isenberg, a minor, of Waimea, Kauai. Petition of guardian, Chas. M. Cooke, for allowance of accounts, discharge, and final order of distribution. Heard and accounts referred to Henry Smith as master of the Court for report thereon. W. R. Castle and petitioner appeared.

In re estate of Adam Simpson, of Waimea, Kauai, deceased. Petition of administratrix, Mrs. Fanny Simpson, for allowance of accounts, discharge, etc. Heard and matter stands over until vouchers are produced. Castle for petitioner.

THURSDAY, November 17th.

In re bankruptcy of Wallace Jackson, of Honolulu. Bankrupt's petition for discharge is heard and granted. Cecil Brown and bankrupt in person appear.

The following cases are jury waived from the three last terms:

Chas. Crighton vs. S. M. Whisman et al. Assumpsit. Ordered that case be to stand over, service not having been made upon defendant now returned to the Kingdom. W. A. Whiting for plaintiff, no appearance of or for defendant.

A. P. Washa et al. vs. John Enos. Assumpsit. Ordered that case be stricken off this list and that it will be heard upon special application only. No appearance of counsel either pro or con.

Chung Hoy vs. M. Rosenthal. Assumpsit. Ordered that case be to stand over. W. A. Whiting for plaintiff, no appearance for defendant.

R. W. Laine vs. J. Crack. Assumpsit. Ordered that case be stricken off this list and that it will be heard upon special application only. No appearance for either side.

Hilawa (k.) vs. Kalua (w.) et al. Ejectment. Ordered that case be stricken off this list and that it will be heard upon special application only. No appearance of counsel.

Robacca Amico vs. Kalana (w.) et al. Ejectment. Continued. W. C. Achi for plaintiff.

Him Wo Tai Co. vs. L. Aho. Claim of \$55,329 freight, passage money, etc., per steamer *Sepia*. Previously referred by the Court to three referees for examination and report. No appearance of counsel for either side.

FRIDAY, November 18th.

In re bankruptcy of Henry S. Swinton, of Honolulu. Six claims allowed and proved amounting to \$811.08, and Hon. W. C. Parke declared elected assignee to act under \$200 bond. Bankrupt in person. Petitioner had stated his debts at \$2,084, and his schedule of assets amounted to \$566.

In re Chua Hoy, an involuntary bankrupt. Petition by John H. Paly, on behalf of S. Hoffmann & Co., of Sydney, creditors, for adjudication. The Court appointed Friday next for hearing of creditors' petition, and ordered the Marshal to take possession of all the property, books and counting house.

C. Brown for petitioning creditors. The respondent is a jeweler and watchmaker doing business on Nuuanu street, Honolulu.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.

Geo. W. Willoughby vs. John H. Paly. Hearing on the report of the master to whom reference was made of the computation of interest due on dividends collected on 28 shares of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company stock, which said shares were decreed to be the property of the plaintiff. The Court heard the arguments of counsel and sustained defendant's exception to the allowance of the report. The Court ordered the master's report modified and awarded the sum of \$1,583 63 as the amount of defendant's claim less \$149 35 for compound interest disallowed. The master in his computation allowed defendant the sum of \$385 48. The difference between the master's finding and defendant's claim, however, was not in the computation but in the application of certain sums, which matter was left to the Court. Plaintiff noted his appeal to Court in banco. S. B. Dole for plaintiff; F. M. Hatch for defendant. The appeal will probably be heard next week.

SATURDAY, November 19th.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.

W. C. Parke vs. S. Ami and Y. Alam, comprising the firm of See Hop & Co. Petition for writ of error. Writ ordered allowed returnable on first day of January Term, 1888. V. V. Ashford for plaintiffs in error; W. A. Whiting for defendant in error.

IN BANCO.

In Kaobe et al. vs. Kealina. Appeal from a decision of Judge Preston that the deed of conveyance from said Kaobe and Kealina to his wife to the defendant, Kealina, dated 27th February, 1887, mentioned in the plaintiff's bill, is fraudulent and void as against the plaintiffs, and that the said defendants do within fourteen days from the date of decree execute a good and sufficient conveyance to the plaintiff, his heirs and assigns of all the property conveyed to him, the said Kealina, by the said deed of February 27th, 1887; that the temporary injunction made herein be permanent; that the defendant is entitled to be repaid the sum of fifty dollars, the consideration money paid by him; that the said defendant pay to the plaintiff the costs of this suit, the plaintiff being at liberty to set off such costs against the said fifty dollars as far as the same will cover. Dated Oct. 1st, 1887.

The decision of the Court in banco is as follows: Having heard the proofs and arguments of counsel and having read the opinion of Mr. Justice Preston, we adopt the same and affirm the decision appealed from. Signed by Chief Justice Judd, and Associate Justices McCully, Preston and Bickerton.

FOREIGN NEWS!

San Francisco, November 8th. per S. S. Australia.

AMERICAN.

Seamen of the bark Cape Horn Pigeon have libeled the vessel for their share of the catch.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has abolished the sixty day limit on excursion tickets.

United States Marshal Dyer has been appointed receiver of the Mormon Church property.

Chamberlain, the British Fisheries Commissioner, has arrived in New York, and is said to be guarded in his opinions.

Five thousand troops were to be concentrated in Chicago within two days, to be ready for any trouble arising out of the execution of the Anarchists.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins of San Francisco, reputedly the richest widow in the world, was to be married in New York on the 8th inst., to Mr. Searis, manager of her estate at Great Barrington, Mass.

The Supreme Court has decided that the United Labor or Henry George party is entitled to an election inspector at each polling place. Claims of the Socialists and Irving Hall Democrats were rejected.

Elections were to come off on the 8th in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Virginia and Maryland. Latest indications are close election in New York with odds in favor of Grant, Republican candidate for Secretary of State. A Republican triumph there might put Cleveland out of the race for re-election, and put Mayor Hewitt forward as a Presidential candidate. A Democratic majority was predicted in the Virginia Legislature. Ohio was regarded as surely Republican and Maryland Democratic. Massachusetts Republicans were confident that Ames would be re-elected Governor.

EUROPEAN.

There is more war in the Soudan. The Czar was expected at Berlin on the 15th.

The German Crown Prince's condition is worse.

Salisbury has given his adhesion to the triple alliance.

It is officially announced that there is no more cholera in Italy.

Lord Stanley of Preston is mentioned as the probable successor of Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of Canada.

The English Tories are expressing their willingness to adopt some home rule scheme, provided it would be accepted by the Irish people.

Wm. O'Brien, the Irish editor, has been put on bread and water in Tallamore jail. His friends say the Government are trying to kill him.

Baron Wolverton's death, which is announced, is a severe blow to the English Liberals, his vast wealth having often furnished needed election funds.

Baron Hirsch of Austria has decided to distribute 10,000,000 francs (nearly \$600,000) among the existing European Jewish charitable institutions.

John L. Sullivan, Boston's belted bruiser, arrived in London November 7th, being met by a crowd of 2,500. He notified Mitchell he would meet him next day and arrange for a fight.

The trial of General Caffarel and his confederates, for selling decorations, began in Paris on the 7th. In his examination the General denied the traffic, but said he had interested himself in applications for decorations to please Madame Limoursin. He denied having divulged the mobilization plans.

An article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that Count Kalnoky's view is not Russia's view when he represented the sanction of the Powers as being alone required to legalize Prince Ferdinand's election. It says that Russia never recognized the validity of his election, because the Sobranje which elected him was the outcome of violence and illegality.

NEW ZEALAND.

(Per S. S. Alameda, Nov. 15.)

The mud geysers have recently been in magnificent play.

The Earl of Shaftesbury having visited the Bushmans volcanoes, declared he thought the sight the grandest in the world.

Mr. Geo. Fisher, the new Minister of Education, was a compositor in the Government printing office in 1871, and has been steadily to his present position through the avenues of journalism and legislative practice.

and it is said that if the divergence is now made it will save \$400,000, besides ensuring other advantages.

The Waitoa gold discoveries have proved a fraud, the ground having been "salted" with filings of an English sovereign. Many people were defrauded by the rascally land owner and his accomplices. Several valuable discoveries of auriferous reefs have, however, been made in different parts of the Thames peninsula.

The new Government, in pursuance of its policy of retrenchment, will cut down the whole allowance for the Governor to \$5,000 per annum. Ministers are to be reduced as follows: The Premier from £1,750 to £1,000; the other Ministers from £1,250 to \$800; the number of paid Ministers to be reduced from seven to 6. Premier Atkinson proposes to reduce the whole expenditure by £300,000.

The Auckland Chamber of Commerce has pronounced strongly in favor of the San Francisco mail service. It was instanced that a recent English mail by this route had gained a fortnight over a corresponding mail by the direct service. Mr. Henderson, of the Union Steamship Company, stated to the meeting that, if a new contract was made for a longer term, that company would arrange for better steamers, and so shorten the service.

The new Ministry is as follows: H. S. Atkinson, Premier, Treasurer, Postal and Customs; T. W. Hislop, Colonial Secretary; T. Fergus, Justice and Defense; G. F. Richardson, Lands, Immigration and Mines; G. Fisher, Education; E. Mitchellson, Public Works and Native Affairs; E. J. Stevens, without portfolio; Sir F. Whitaker, Attorney-General. Major Atkinson, the Premier, is opposed to Sir Julius Vogel's policy of heavy borrowing.

The Bank of New Zealand, for the first time in twenty-five years, has omitted to declare a dividend. Owing to the serious and persistent fall in value of most colonial products the directors felt bound to provide for losses and depreciation of securities which they had hoped to avoid. At first their action caused disappointment and uneasiness, but ultimately met with approval not only in New Zealand but throughout Australia. This policy of the bank, occurring simultaneously with the accession to office of a retrenchment Government, is taken to mean the end of the regime of extravagance and inflation.

San Francisco Letter.

[Special Correspondence of the Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8, 1887.

The best and most interesting news for the Hawaiian Islands, by this mail, is that sugar has been steadily advancing in New York until it has reached 6 cents exactly for Cuban raws, in New York. Those whose sugars are coming forward at this late date will reap a small harvest. The statisticians may reckon up what the difference to the Islands would have been, had this price been reached six months ago.

Hawaiian rice has been fluctuating considerably. A week ago it stood at \$4 50 @ \$4 62 1/2 per cental, but since then the market dropped to \$4 25 with a subsequent advance to \$4 37 1/2 @ \$4 50.

The Hawaiian Plantation Company has incorporated, in San Francisco, for the purpose of dealing in lands, engaging in agriculture and the production of sugar on the island of Maui. The capital stock is \$300,000 all subscribed, and the directors are W. S. Grubb, Eugene Meyer, M. Esberg, S. W. Rosenstock and C. Benjamin.

While the sugar trust seems to have burst up in the East, the manipulators being unable to agree, some ten thousand negro laborers on the Louisiana sugar plantations have gone on strike. The planters have determined to introduce new laborers and a large number of waratahs have been served for the eviction of strikers. It is probable however that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble will be made, and that the services of the State militia, which was under arms, will not be needed.

The case against Captain Maiston, for allowing a Chinaman to land in San Francisco, was heard last week before a jury in the U. S. District Court. The jury found a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats.

President Cleveland has chosen Thursday, November 24th, to be set apart as Thanksgiving Day.

The Oceanic Company's new time table has been published for 1888, and a copy is enclosed for the GAZETTE.

Most exaggerating rumors have been in circulation here as to the intention of Hawaiian planters to give up the cultivation of the sugar cane, and go in for coffee and olive culture exclusively. Though these two last would be efficient aids to any other industry it is not generally believed that they will entirely supplant cane culture.

Claus Spreckels has commenced meeting the farmers of California, his first meeting having been held on November 6th at Watsonville in Santa Cruz county. According to published reports there was a large attendance of farmers who were greatly interested in the scheme, and who guaranteed to cultivate annually 3,000 acres in beets.

This will be enough acreage to run a mill there and its erection will be proceeded with at once. Mr. Spreckels advised the farmers to grow beets on the land one year, grain the next year, manure it and grow grain the third year, and then grow beets again. Out of a farm of 100 acres there could thus be planted 33 acres to beet every year, which, it is claimed, would give a better return than the whole of the other 66 acres.

Mr. Spreckels thinks that farmers will net from \$50 to \$75 per acre from beets as compared with about \$16 from grain. Each factory that he erects will consume 350 tons of beets in twenty-four hours, which will require seven tons of lime. The beets would be worth from \$4 to \$5 per ton according to their succharine contents, and one sample of beets grown in California was mentioned which contained 91 per cent. of sugar. The beets are to be sold according to their percentage of sugar, a few being taken for analysis from each load and the whole of that load being based on the samples analyzed.

It is probable that there will be at least three factories in operation by August next, and the ensuing year will certainly see the establishment of the beet sugar industry in California on a larger basis than it has heretofore been.

It has been reported that the Hawaiian Government is willing to grant the United States the exclusive use of Pearl Harbor for a coaling station. Secretary Bayard has been interviewed on the subject and plainly expresses the opinion that the Administration do not need it and think it would be a useless expense. H. A. P. Carter stated that the amendment to the treaty, granting Pearl Harbor to the United States, was inserted in the Senate without the consent or knowledge of either Secretary Bayard or himself. Consul McKinley stated that the matter was likely to be satisfactorily settled.

Hon. C. R. Bishop said it would be most advantageous from every point of view and he hoped to see a cable laid via Honolulu to Japan. As the question stands now it is doubtful whether to believe that any further negotiations are in progress or not, and whether Hawaii or the United States wants Pearl Harbor or whether they both want to get rid of it.

The following is the latest shipping news: SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—Arrivals: October 28th, Zealandia, 6 1/2 days from Honolulu; Calabrian, 21 days from Honolulu; November 1st, Australia, 7 days from Honolulu; W. G. Irwin, 21 days from Honolulu; November 2d, Ceylon, 27 days from Honolulu; Forest Queen, 15 days from Honolulu.

Departures: October 22d, Mariposa, for Honolulu and Sydney; October 23d, J. D. Spreckels, for Kahuiki; November 6th, Mary Winkelman, for Honolulu; November 8th, Lady Lampton, for Honolulu; Hazard, for Hilo.

PORT TOWNSEND, November 6th.—James A. King from Honolulu; S. G. Wilder, from San Francisco.

EUKEKA, November 5th.—Claus Spreckels, from San Francisco.

CANBY, October 22d.—Br. ship Thomas Bell, for Honolulu.

BOZOS, October 22d.—Martha Davis, for Honolulu.

LIVERPOOL, October 29th.—Barks Natuna and Saranae, for Honolulu.

BREMEN, October 28th.—Ger. ship Deutschesland, for Honolulu.

HONGKONG, October 11th.—In port, German bark H. Pritzenburg and Br. bark Lady Harewood, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA, October 17th.—Br. yacht Surprise, Honolulu.

The O. D. Bryant has been purchased for the Hawaiian trade, and is now loading for Honolulu.

The barkentine St. Lucie, 683 tons, is loading lumber at Usalady for Honolulu.

The J. A. Falkenburg, which has many a time entered Honolulu harbor, went ashore in a fog at Humboldt, striking on the north spit inside the bar and in smooth water. The crew went ashore at the light-house, and the vessel will be got off, as she is not much injured.

Projected departures from San Francisco—W. G. Irwin on November 3th; C. D. Bryant on November 10th; Ceylon and Forest Queen.

Among returning Hawaiians by the Australia will be found J. B. Atherton and family, A. G. Ellis, Mrs. Monsarrat, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, R. N. Boyd, who has been in Europe for about a decade at the expense of the Government; Miss Makee, T. R. Foster and wife, G. P. Wilder, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, and T. S. Kay of Honolulu, who has been on a trip to Scotland, and extended his journeys to London and Paris.

For the Zealandia, leaving on November 18th, there are already booked Hon. C. R. Bishop, E. A. Jones, T. H. Davies, Hon. J. A. Cummins, and a large list of through passengers for Auckland and Sydney.

It is stated that the overland journey, between New York and San Francisco, will be shortened to five days on and after November 18th. If this be really the case, then the Australian steamers will leave here a day earlier and arrive a day later than at present, thus changing all arrangements made in the new time-table of the Oceanic Company's steamers.

VARIETY.

The Yale University boat crew think of challenging the Oxford, England, eight.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, the Swedish nightingale, died in London on the 2d instant, aged 66 years.

The early advertiser catches business. The man who does not advertise catches the worm in his goods.

Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, is said to have been trained by his young wife. He is not the first bridegroom who has had this experience.

A giant female figure, to serve as a lighthouse, is proposed to be erected on Sydney Heads in commemoration of the centenary of New South Wales, after the fashion of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.

American guest—"My God! What's that under the sofa? See, there it goes under the piano."

German host—"Ach, Mein Gott! dot was only der cheese I bought today. He's a little playful!"

The average girl is now engaged in the manufacture of slipper-patterns and whisk-broom holders, which she will exchange December 25th for tortoise-shell fans, diamond earrings, and the like. The average girl has a good head for business, after all.